

PROGRAMS IN POLAND SAID TO BE FICTION

Reports of Massacres Blamed on German Propaganda.

NEED OF RELIEF IS URGED

Ignace Paderewski, Musician, Sends Word That Poles Are in Great Need of Food and Clothing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—"Distorted German propaganda" and "malicious agitation" were blamed for the reports of pogroms in Poland in a cablegram received yesterday by John Smulski, president of the National Polish Department.

Mr. Smulski said Paderewski recently sailed for Danzig in a British cruiser from London.

The cablegram said the recent disturbances in Eastern Galicia were not pogroms at all, but "were really due to the wholesale release of criminals, and as a result 60 of the malefactors were immediately shot by Polish troops and 1500 were arrested. Out of that number it was later learned that 60 per cent were Ruthenians, 20 per cent Poles and only 10 per cent Jews, so it is evident that religious persecution could not have been the basis for these disturbances."

Relief Appeal Is Made.

The cablegram describes internal conditions in Poland as "extremely acute," and the need of immediate supplies of food, blankets and clothing and continues:

"Prospects for assistance from the inter-allied food administration are remote as they expect the Polish government to demand 1,000,000 pounds sterling for carrying out effective relief work, which is out of the question as the Polish government in its present financial straits is powerless to raise such a loan."

"Paderewski feared that the undertaking is too vast for the Poles in America," but Mr. Smulski said that steps had already been taken for the organization of a strong American relief committee.

Discussing the political situation in Poland, Mr. Smulski pointed out that the provinces which comprised German and Austrian Poland seemed to be withholding co-operation from the ministry which is attempting to govern the territory formerly held by Russia.

HUNGER MENACES POLAND

Grave Danger That Population Will Join Bolsheviks.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Unless Poland receives food supplies and clothing from the allies immediately, there is grave danger that the population, facing starvation, will join the Bolshevik government and thereby menace the stability of the new government, according to Lieutenant Stanislaw Hempel, aide-de-camp to General Joseph Pilsudski, military head of the Polish government.

Lieutenant Hempel, who arrived in Paris a few days ago from Poland on a diplomatic mission, has issued an urgent plea through the newspapers that the United States rush food to his country. In this plea he declared there were only two or three weeks' supplies left.

Lieutenant Hempel said that Bolshevism was the one thing which the new republic now feared. Poland was surrounded by revolutionists, and having been stripped of virtually all means of making a livelihood, naturally promised fertile ground for Russian and German propaganda.

"I assure you that all that has been said about the Polish army massacring Jews is false," Lieutenant Hempel declared.

WILSON ATTENDS CHURCH

(Continued From First Page.)

Mitre hotel where other prominent citizens were awaiting to receive the noted guests. Here Thomas Watson, an aged house painter and the last living pupil of the school of President Wilson's grandfather, was introduced to the president.

President Wilson inspected documents dealing with the residence here of his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, and then drove to the Salvation Army hall, where once stood the building that was the president's mother's home. Then he visited the English House in Warwick Road, built by his grandfather, and where his grandfather taught school and where the president's mother also lived for a while. The president remained here for 10 minutes and proceeded to the Lower Street Congregational Church, which was crowded.

President Goes to Church.

The congregation rose as the president and his party entered and were conducted to the front pew. As the party walked down the aisle the organist played The Battle Hymn of the Republic, which was listed on the program as "The American National Anthem."

The Rev. Mr. Booth entered the pulpit, accompanied by the bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Booth gave the invocation and the choir and the congregation sang the hymn "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," President Wilson joined in the singing.

Mr. Booth read as the first lesson from the sixth chapter of Isaiah, the choir chanted "Oh, Sing unto the Lord a New Song." The bishop of Carlisle read the second lesson, which was from the second chapter of Luke—the story of Christ questioning the doctors in the temple.

Then followed another hymn and the Rev. Mr. Booth afterward prayed for the King and the President and their families, and also for a lasting peace. The congregation then sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Mr. Booth delivered his sermon.

Grandfather's Virtues Lauded.

"I feel great pride," the pastor said in part, "that the great and honored leader of the American people should have left the company of Kings and set aside important functions to travel to this border city in which his mother was born, to attend, as a humble wor-

shipper, the church over which his grandfather once presided. Such an action reveals his character. It is a great spectacle for the world.

"Mr. President, two-thirds of your name belongs here as the words 'Thomas Woodrow' were inscribed on the church roll 38 years ago. From then until 1855 he taught the church the word of God. He gathered around him a devoted band of people who learned to do righteously. Here his children, among them your sainted mother, learned to sing their hymns and to fear God.

"Hence peculiar gratification their church felt and expressed on your election to your high and honorable office and which has deepened in the course of the eventful years of your Presidency."

American Liberty Reviewed.

The Rev. Mr. Booth reviewed the landing of the pilgrim fathers and the establishment of religious liberties in America.

"These men," he said, "laid the foundations for that great love of liberty and justice which has made the American people and which has found such a practical expression in so signally helping to the great victory in the European struggle against oppression and wrong. It is now a further manifestation of the providence of God, is leading the world's conscience in its groping after truth and for peace."

Mr. President, our prayers for you ascend; our love to you is given and our praise of you shall be sounded as we have breath.

"We all want to hear your voice. Won't you say a few words to us?" President Wilson hesitated a moment and then answered "Yes, Sir," and walked to a place in front of the choir. He was visibly affected as he resumed his seat after his address.

Appreciation of Visit Shown.

The Bishop of Carlisle then read an address in which he thanked the President for his visit "to your ancestral city and for your presence at our worship in this sacred house, hallowed to you by associations and bonds of filial piety."

"We recognize, with the whole of the God-fearing world," the bishop continued, "the splendor of your ideals and the greatness of your achievements on behalf of humanity for the promotion of righteous freedom, peace and international brotherhood among men. We thank God that he has endowed in you the purpose and the power to bring these divine ideals to the entrance gate of practical realization and that he has entrusted you by the mighty concord of the American people in association with ourselves and allies.

"We feel it of priceless benefit to mankind that, amid all the cares and burdens pressing upon you in this fateful hour, you found the time to come to the city of your grandfather's ministry and the birthplace of your sainted mother.

God's Blessing Asked.

"May you, sir, and your consort be brought in safety back to your beloved land. God bless and guide you, sir."

The service concluded with the singing of "God Save the King."

After the benediction President Wilson was taken to the pastor's study, where he signed the register and sat in the mahogany leather upholstered chair which was once his grandfather's. Then he returned to the church, where the congregation was still waiting, and passed down the aisle and out of the door amid applause.

It was still raining as the President drove back to the Crown and Mitre Hotel. Here he remained until 1 o'clock, when he drove to the station. He said good-bye at the car door to the notables who had come to the station to bid him farewell. The President was cheered as the train, at 1:15 P. M., departed for Manchester.

Mother's Life Once in Danger.

During a conversation the President recalled an incident in his mother's life which had affected the history of the United States and his own existence.

"I will tell you," he said, "how nearly this ceremony came to not taking place. My mother was playing on a rope on the ship while sailing for America, and a sudden lurch nearly threw her overboard. She swung far out over the water, but luckily for me she hung on and was not drowned."

BIG CROWDS AT MANCHESTER

Streets Packed With People to Welcome President.

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—President and Mrs. Wilson were greeted on their arrival here at 5 o'clock this afternoon by thousands who filled the streets to overflowing on the half-mile journey from the station to the official residence of the Lord Mayor, and many more thousands who were packed together in the huge square in front of the town hall. They cheered lustily from the time the President's car started through the troop-lined thoroughfares until he disappeared within the building.

The Presidential party alighted in the strikingly decorated station, which was ablaze with lights that set off the many car lights on the platform. Rows of palms and masses of bunting, the scarlet robes of Lord Mayor Seagure, the huge white wings and feet of the high city officials and the portly, florid, white-mustached mace-bearer, who was quite a favorite with the American troops during the wait for the train.

The President and Mrs. Wilson spent the night quietly at the guests of the Lord Mayor. The President had no engagements and made no speeches.

YANKEES ARE FIRED UPON

(Continued From First Page.)

ties in the street fighting Friday aggravated seven persons killed and 80 wounded.

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 28.—A Polish official report concerning the riot in Posen on the arrival of Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is on his way here, says the trouble began when allied and American flags were hoisted over the city hall.

The Germans demanded that the flags be hauled down. The Poles refused to acquiesce, whereupon the Germans brought up machine guns and began firing in the streets, driving back the crowds and dispersing the Polish flags.

Finally the German officials took down the flags. Meanwhile the Poles reassembled and began to return the German fire. The fighting continued from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 7 o'clock. The Germans provoked another riot by trying to prevent Paderewski from going about the streets. They called on the British Colonel Wade and told him that if Paderewski was permitted to go about it would be the cause of trouble between the Polish and German populations. Colonel Wade made no answer. He merely turned his back on the Germans and got into a motor car with Paderewski.

The arrival of Paderewski and British and American officers has created much enthusiasm here. The hope is expressed that their arrival will stamp out Bolshevism and prevent anticipated trouble in Warsaw.

BRITISH ELECTORATE INDORSES COALITION

One Remarkable Feature Is Enormous Majorities.

WOMAN VOTE BIG FACTOR

Net Result of Election Summed Up by Press as Personal Triumph for Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—A remarkable feature of the elections for the new Parliament is the enormous majorities received by many of the winning candidates and a dearth of very small majorities.

Under the provisions of the new franchise act every candidate who fails to obtain one-eighth of the votes polled in his constituency forfeits his deposit of £100 sterling. More than 120 candidates are victims of this rule.

It is difficult to compare the results of this election with that of 1910, owing to the numerous rearrangements of constituencies under the last reform act, but a comparison between the country areas, as a whole, shows that London has gone almost solid for the coalition.

Yorkshire Returns Astonish.

Only three Independent Liberals were returned and the two Labourites returned are both coalitionists. The returns in Yorkshire are no less astonishing. Of the 35 members from Yorkshire, 26 are coalition Unionists; 13 coalition Liberals; two members of the National Democratic party which supports the coalition are discharged soldiers and sailors' representatives; eight are Labour members, and only one is an Independent Liberal.

In Lancashire, the 55 members returned do not include a single Independent Liberal. There are 28 coalition Unionists; five Independent Liberals; eight coalition Liberals; 13 Labourites, one Socialist and one Nationalist.

Even in Scotland the number of Independent Liberals returned can be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

Vote of Women Big Factor.

Coalition leaders claim that the two principal factors that contributed to their triumph are the votes of the women and soldiers. The former made the majority secure and the soldiers' vote, according to one leader, came later as a tidal wave in favor of Lloyd George.

The 12 divisions of Birmingham returned coalitionists, the only woman candidate in the city being at the bottom of the poll and forfeiting her deposit. The forfeiture of deposits also the fate of three other women candidates, including the only woman candidate in Scotland.

Most of the ballots cast for her were those of soldiers who wrote across them such remarks as "Send us home and we will vote." "We have no information about the candidates."

Premier's Triumph Complete.

The net result of the election is summed up in today's papers as a personal triumph for Premier Lloyd George in the disappearance of the two great parties, the Liberals and Irish Nationalists. The newspapers without exception emphasize that the election is not merely a great triumph, but a great opportunity for Lloyd George, as the country insists on the carrying out of a vast programme of social reforms. They declare that the governing classes are on trial, and if they fail to satisfy the country, a painful reckoning awaits them at the next election, which may come sooner than is now apparent.

In this connection it is pointed out that labor largely voted coalition in the expectation that a policy agreeable to labor would be pursued.

LLOYD GEORGE HAS PROBLEMS

Policy of Associates in Domestic and Foreign Questions Puzzles.

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG.

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LONDON, Dec. 29.—(Special Cable.)—Lloyd George is the man of the hour in Great Britain, with a clear margin of 250 in the new Parliament, which, many prognosticators believe, will be short-lived and will have a stormy existence and will be amenable to the Premier only under the big stick.

He is faced with some of the gravest problems, domestic as well as foreign, that have ever faced a Premier before. It should be demonstrated how far many of his reactionary associates mean to go in the matter of League of Nations policy, which now seems undoubtedly the chief link in the conversion of the President Wilson and the Premier. It should soon also be demonstrated how far his reactionary supporters are willing to go in the matter of broad domestic reform policies which the Premier has espoused, and which the Sinn Feiners sweep Ireland shows how immediately in the necessity of solving the Irish situation.

The Sinn Fein is the third party in strength in the House, if the Sinn Feiners change their minds and return to Westminster. They say they will not do this, although the Countess Mariekevich might do so to create a sensation, as she is the only woman elected.

In his handling of the problems affecting labor, Lloyd George has the support of 10 Labor coalitionists, characterized by labor as representatives of the "middle class."

Now, now that the election has been concluded, probably will be the naming of the peace conference delegates, and there is renewed speculation about the men who will accompany Lloyd George. It is considered certain that Foreign Minister Balfour and Bonar Law will be named, and probably Winston Spencer Churchill may go, but his recent election fulminations, favoring a big British fleet to guarantee the peace rather than a league of nations, puts him out of the running, well-informed persons say. He may, however, be in the new Cabinet formation, which is also an immediate problem, although little new blood is expected to be injected. It is reported that Mr. Churchill will succeed Lord Milner at the War Office.

The selection of a new Ambassador to Washington is said to be occupying the attention of the Premier, for it is generally believed that Lord Reading may not return. Lord Robert Cecil's name is prominently mentioned in this connection, but from responsible quarters tonight Lord Robert's prospects are considered indispensible. No European diplomatic post takes precedence over Washington in importance, and for this reason the keenest interest is taken in the appointment of the new Ambassador.

COMPLETE RETURNS RECEIVED

Only Three Small Factions Will Oppose Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Complete returns for the election of the new Parliament give the following: Unionists, 334; coalition

LIBERALS, 127; COALITION LABORITES, 10; UNIONISTS, 45; ASSQUITH LIBERALS, 37; LABORITES, 65; NATIONAL PARTY, 2; INDEPENDENTS, 5; SOCIALISTS, 1; SINN FEINERS, 73; IRISH NATIONALISTS, 7.

All coalition with the Unionists and National party may be regarded roughly as supporting Lloyd George.

The only opposition will be formed by the Assquith Liberals, Laborites and Independents.

Lancashire Labor Victorious.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—(Via Montreal.)—Labor secured one striking victory in St. Helens, Lancashire, where the candidate of the dock workers, James Sexton, defeated Rigby P. W. Swift, Unionist, for what always had been regarded a safe seat. Mr. Swift had held the seat since December, 1910.

OVERSEA SOLDIERS RETURN

Seattle Aviator Tells of Being Shot Down Three Times.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The United States transports Sherman, Cartago and Sixoia arrived here from France today, bringing about 250 officers and men of the Army and Navy and a quantity of equipment and explosives. Among the officers arriving on the Cartago were three Brigadier Generals, W. J. Nicholson, a brigade commander

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-That Offers NEW Merchandise - Complete Range of Merchandise - Full, Unbroken Standard Varieties

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And That Our Price Offers Are as Low - and in Many Cases Lower - Than the Prices of Others' MARK-DOWNS and Odds

Commercial "Camouflage" Is Sadly Out of Date

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POLAND ASKS MUNITIONS

Germany Not Inclined to Aid Fight on Bolsheviki.

BASEL, Dec. 29.—(Havas.)—The Polish Ministry has asked the German government for supplies of munitions

Chief of Police Johnson Ill.

Chief of Police Johnson has been confined to his home for the past two days with a severe cold. His physician at first feared that he had influenza. He probably will not be able to return to his duties for several days.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

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Eyes carefully examined and properly fitted with glasses without the use of drugs by skilled specialists. Complete lens grinding factory on the premises.

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Have You Fulfilled Your War Savings Stamp Pledge?

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HIBERNIA SAVINGS BANK

A Conservative Custodian Fourth and Washington Sts.

with which to fight the Bolsheviki, according to reports circulated here.

It is said, however, that Germany is not inclined to accede to this request, taking the ground that it would be contrary to the principle of neutrality which the German government has adopted toward the Bolsheviki.

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